

## 150mA Low Supply Current LDO REGULATOR

NO.EA-239-111020

### OUTLINE

The RP110x Series is a voltage regulator (LDO) IC, which has been developed using the CMOS process technology, with high output voltage accuracy, ultra-low supply current, and low ON-resistance transistor. The IC contains the following components: a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, a resistor-net for output voltage setting, a current limit circuit for preventing short-circuit, a soft-start circuit, and a chip enable circuit.

By minimizing the supply current to 1μA, the IC is able to prolong the battery life of each system. The external capacitor is 0.1μF with phase compensation. The IC also has a constant slope circuit as a soft-start circuit, which does not require any external capacitor. It minimizes the inrush current and prevents the output voltage overshoot at the start-up.

In addition to the small packaged SOT-23-5 and SC-88A, the RP110x Series offers the ultra-small DFN(PLP)0808-4 package and DFN1010-4, which enables the high density mounting of LDO regulator.

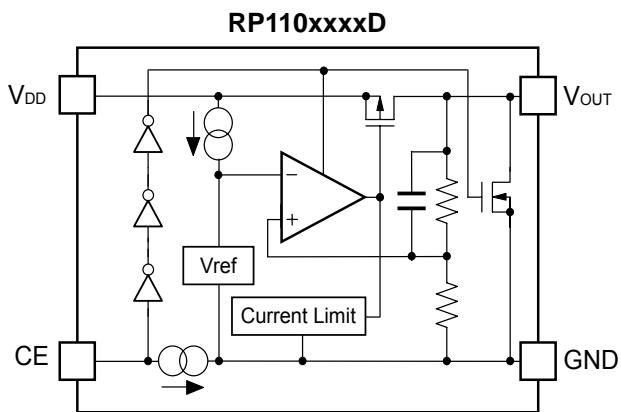
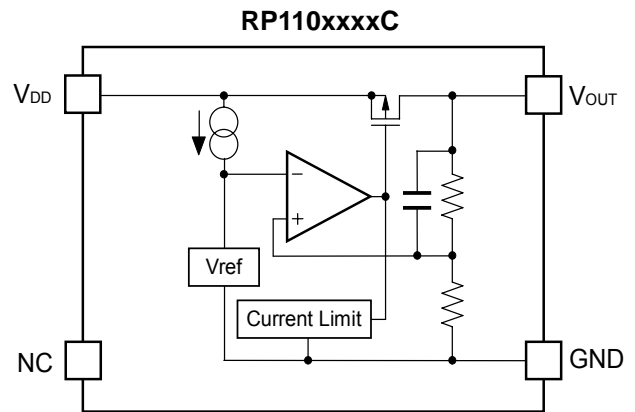
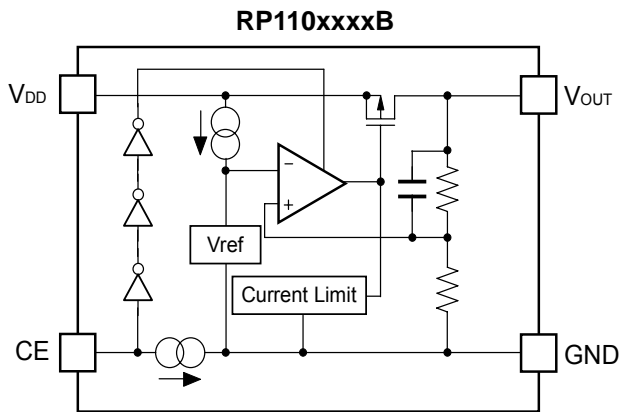
### FEATURES

- Supply Current ..... Typ. 1.0μA  
(Except the current through CE pull down circuit)
- Standby Current ..... Typ. 0.1μA
- Dropout Voltage ..... Typ. 0.28V (I<sub>OUT</sub>=150mA, V<sub>OUT</sub>=2.8V)
- Output Voltage Accuracy ..... ±1.0%
- Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage ... Typ. ±100ppm/°C
- Line Regulation ..... Typ. 0.02%/V
- Packages ..... DFN(PLP)0808-4, DFN1010-4,  
SC-88A, SOT-23-5
- Input Voltage Range ..... 1.4V to 5.25V
- Output Voltage Range ..... 0.8V to 3.6V (0.1V steps)  
(For other voltages, please refer to MARK INFORMATION.)
- Built-in Fold Back Protection Circuit ..... Typ. 50mA (Current at short mode)
- Ceramic capacitors are recommended to be used with this IC ..... 0.1μF or more
- Built-in Constant Slope Circuit

### APPLICATIONS

- Power source for portable communication equipment.
- Power source for electrical appliances such as cameras, VCRs and camcorders.
- Power source for battery-powered equipment.

## BLOCK DIAGRAMS

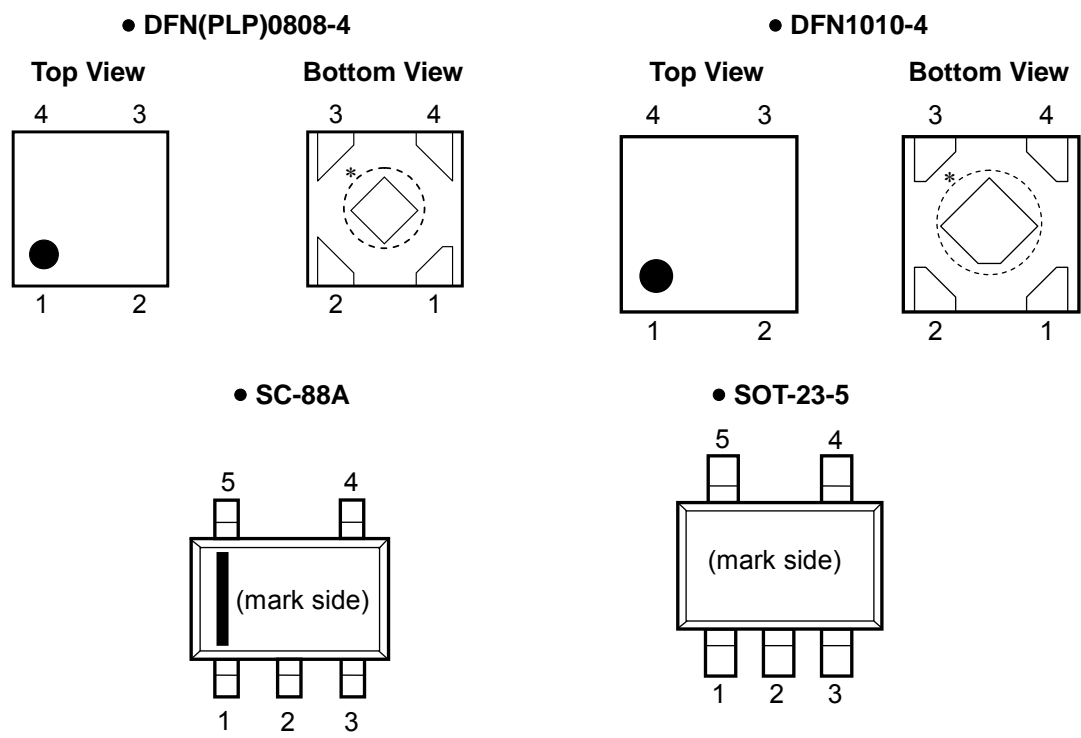


## SELECTION GUIDE

The output voltage, chip enable circuit, auto discharge function, package for the ICs can be selected at the user's request.

| Product Name  | Package        | Quantity per Reel | Pb Free | Halogen Free |
|---|----------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|
| RP110Kxx1*-TR   | DFN(PLP)0808-4 | 10,000 pcs        | Yes     | Yes          |
| RP110Lxx1*-TR   | DFN1010-4      | 10,000 pcs        | Yes     | Yes          |
| RP110Qxx2*-TR-FE  | SC-88A         | 3,000 pcs         | Yes     | Yes          |
| RP110Nxx1*-TR-FE  | SOT-23-5       | 3,000 pcs         | Yes     | Yes          |
| xx: The output voltage can be designated in the range from 0.8V (08) to 3.6V (36) in 0.1V steps.<br>(For other voltages, please refer to MARK INFORMATION.)<br><br>* : CE pin polarity and auto discharge function at off state are options as follows.<br>(B) "H" active, without auto discharge function at off state<br>(C) without chip enable circuit, without auto discharge function at off state<br>(D) "H" active, with auto discharge function at off state |                |                   |         |              |

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

• DFN(PLP)0808-4

| Pin No | Symbol    | Pin Description                              |
|--------|-----------|--|
| 1      | $V_{OUT}$ | Output Pin                                   |
| 2      | GND       | Ground Pin                                   |
| 3      | CE / NC   | Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active) / No connection |
| 4      | $V_{DD}$  | Input Pin                                    |

\*) Tab is GND level. (They are connected to the reverse side of this IC.)  
The tab is better to be connected to the GND, but leaving it open is also acceptable.

• DFN1010-4

| Pin No. | Symbol    | Description                                  |
|---------|-----------|--|
| 1       | $V_{OUT}$ | Output Pin                                   |
| 2       | GND       | Ground Pin                                   |
| 3       | CE / NC   | Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active) / No connection |
| 4       | $V_{DD}$  | Input Pin                                    |

\*) Tab is GND level. (They are connected to the reverse side of this IC.)  
The tab is better to be connected to the GND, but leaving it open is also acceptable.

• SC-88A

| Pin No. | Symbol           | Description                                  |
|---------|------------------|--|
| 1       | CE / NC          | Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active) / No connection |
| 2       | NC               | No connection                                |
| 3       | GND              | Ground Pin                                   |
| 4       | V <sub>OUT</sub> | Output Pin                                   |
| 5       | V <sub>DD</sub>  | Input Pin                                    |

• SOT-23-5

| Pin No | Symbol           | Pin Description                              |
|--------|------------------|--|
| 1      | V <sub>DD</sub>  | Input Pin                                    |
| 2      | GND              | Ground Pin                                   |
| 3      | CE / NC          | Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active) / No connection |
| 4      | NC               | No Connection                                |
| 5      | V <sub>OUT</sub> | Output Pin                                   |

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol           | Item                                | Rating                       | Unit |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| V <sub>IN</sub>  | Input Voltage                       | 6.0                          | V    |
| V <sub>CE</sub>  | Input Voltage (CE Pin)              | 6.0                          | V    |
| V <sub>OUT</sub> | Output Voltage                      | −0.3 to V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3 | V    |
| I <sub>OUT</sub> | Output Current                      | 180                          | mA   |
| P <sub>D</sub>   | Power Dissipation (DFN(PLP)0808-4)* | 286                          | mW   |
|                  | Power Dissipation (DFN1010-4)*      | 400                          |      |
|                  | Power Dissipation (SC-88A)*         | 380                          |      |
|                  | Power Dissipation (SOT-23-5)*       | 420                          |      |
| T <sub>opt</sub> | Operating Temperature Range         | −40 to 85                    | °C   |
| T <sub>stg</sub> | Storage Temperature Range           | −55 to 125                   | °C   |

\*) For Power Dissipation, please refer to PACKAGE INFORMATION.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause the permanent damages and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### ● RP110x

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{IN} = \text{Set } V_{OUT} + 1.0V (V_{OUT} > 1.5)$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2.5V (V_{OUT} \leq 1.5V)$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1mA$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 0.1\mu F$ .

The load regulation differs depending on the packages.

  values indicate  $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

$T_{opt} = 25^{\circ}C$

| Symbol                            | Item  | Conditions                                   | Min.  | Typ.  | Max.  | Unit             |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|------------------|
| $V_{OUT}$                         | Output Voltage                                  | $T_{opt} = 25^{\circ}C$                      | $V_{OUT} > 2.0V$  | $\times 0.99$   | $\times 1.01$   | V                |
|                                   |   |  | $V_{OUT} \leq 2.0V$   | -20   | 20  | mV               |
|                                   |   | $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}C$ | $V_{OUT} > 2.0V$  | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>\times 0.970</math></span> | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>\times 1.025</math></span> | V                |
|                                   |   |  | $V_{OUT} \leq 2.0V$   | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-60</span>                       | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">50</span>                        | mV               |
| $I_{OUT}$                         | Output Current                                  |  | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">150</span> |   |   | mA               |
| $\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta I_{OUT}$ | Load Regulation                                 | $1mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150mA$                | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-20</span> | 0   | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">20</span>                        | mV               |
| $V_{DIF}$                         | Dropout Voltage                                 | Please refer to "Dropout Voltage".           |   |   |   |                  |
| $I_{SS}$                          | Supply Current                                  | $I_{OUT} = 0mA$                              |   | 1.0   | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">2.0</span>                       | $\mu A$          |
| $I_{standby}$                     | Standby Current                                 | $V_{CE} = 0V$                                |   | 0.1   | 1.0   | $\mu A$          |
| $\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$  | Line Regulation                                 | Set $V_{OUT} + 0.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.0V$   |   | 0.02  | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.10</span>                      | %/V              |
| $V_{IN}$                          | Input Voltage*                                  |  | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.4</span> |   | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">5.25</span>                      | V                |
| $\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta T_{opt}$ | Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient          | $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}C$ |   | $\pm 100$   |   | ppm/ $^{\circ}C$ |
| $I_{SC}$                          | Short Current Limit                             | $V_{OUT} = 0V$                               |   | 50  |   | mA               |
| $I_{PD}$                          | CE Pull-down Current (B/D Version)              |  |   | 0.3   |   | $\mu A$          |
| $V_{CEH}$                         | CE Input Voltage "H" (B/D Version)              |  | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.0</span> |   |   | V                |
| $V_{CEL}$                         | CE Input Voltage "L" (B/D Version)              |  |   |   | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.4</span>                       | V                |
| $R_{LOW}$                         | Low Output Nch Tr. ON Resistance (of D version) | $V_{IN} = 4.0V$ , $V_{CE} = 0V$              |   | 60  |   | $\Omega$         |

All of units are tested and specified under load conditions such that  $T_j \approx T_{opt} = 25^{\circ}C$  except for Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient.

\*) When Input Voltage is 5.5V, the total operational time must be within 500hrs.

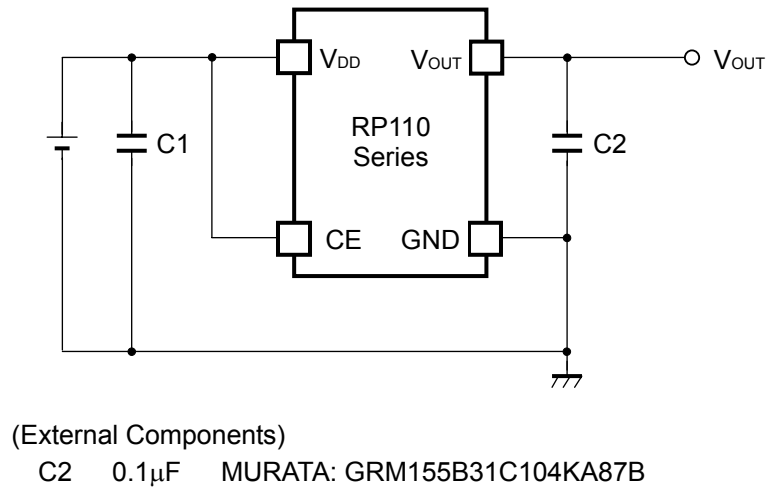
### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS)

All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if when they are used over such conditions by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

**Dropout Voltage**

| Output Voltage<br>$V_{OUT}$ (V) | Dropout Voltage $V_{DIF}$ (V) |      |      |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|
|                                 | Condition                     | Typ. | Max. |
| $0.8 \leq V_{OUT} < 0.9$        | $I_{OUT}=150\text{mA}$        | 0.96 | 1.40 |
| $0.9 \leq V_{OUT} < 1.0$        |                               | 0.87 | 1.25 |
| $1.0 \leq V_{OUT} < 1.2$        |                               | 0.78 | 1.15 |
| $1.2 \leq V_{OUT} < 1.4$        |                               | 0.64 | 1.00 |
| $1.4 \leq V_{OUT} < 1.7$        |                               | 0.52 | 0.80 |
| $1.7 \leq V_{OUT} < 2.0$        |                               | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| $2.0 \leq V_{OUT} < 2.5$        |                               | 0.32 | 0.48 |
| $2.5 \leq V_{OUT} < 3.0$        |                               | 0.28 | 0.40 |
| $3.0 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 3.6$     |                               | 0.25 | 0.35 |

## TYPICAL APPLICATION



## TECHNICAL NOTES

When using these ICs, consider the following points:

### Phase Compensation

In these ICs, phase compensation is made for securing stable operation even if the load current is varied. For this purpose, use a capacitor C2 with good frequency characteristics and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). (Note: If additional ceramic capacitors are connected with parallel to the output pin with an output capacitor for phase compensation, the operation might be unstable. Because of this, test these ICs with as same external components as ones to be used on the PCB.)

### PCB Layout

Make  $V_{DD}$  and GND lines sufficient. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect a capacitor C1 with a capacitance value as much as 0.1 $\mu$ F or more between  $V_{DD}$  and GND pin, and as close as possible to the pins.

Set external components, especially the output capacitor C2, as close as possible to the ICs, and make wiring as short as possible.



## ■ Constant Slope Circuits

The RP110x Series is equipped with a constant slope circuit as a soft-start circuit, which allows the output voltage to start up gradually when the CE is turned on.

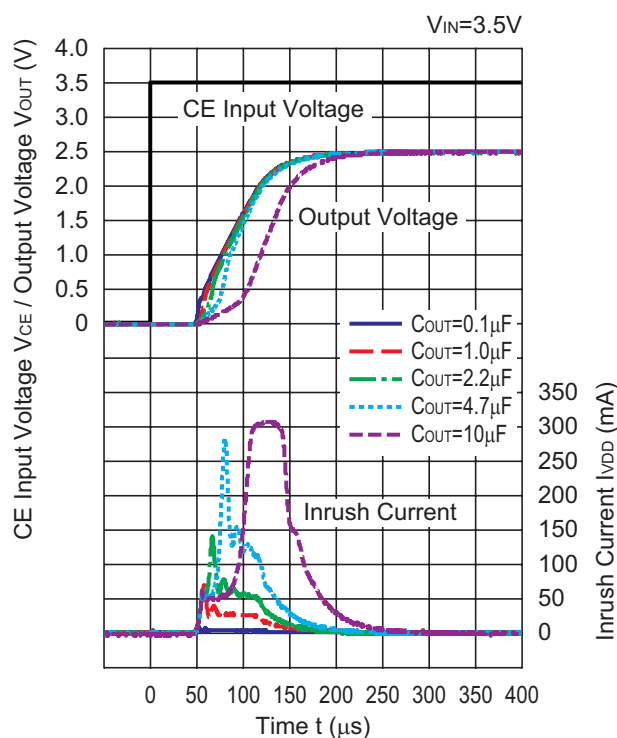
The constant slope circuit minimizes the inrush current at the start-up and also prevents the overshoot of the output voltage.

The capacitor to create the start-up slope is built in the IC that does not require any external components. The start-up time and the start-up slope angle are fixed inside the IC.

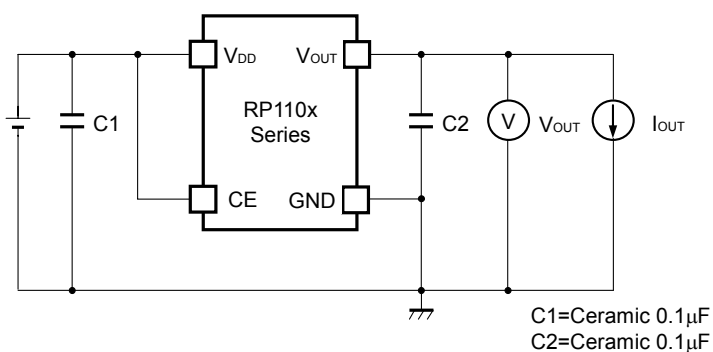
If the capacitance of the external output capacitor ( $C_{OUT}$ ) becomes more than the certain capacitance, the output current limit circuit minimizes the incoming current of the output capacitor at the start-up. As a result, the start-up time becomes longer and the start-up slope angle becomes more gentle. As “Inrush Current Characteristics Example” below shows, if the  $C_{OUT}$  is less than  $4.7\mu\text{F}$ , the constant slope circuit easily starts to function at the start-up, likewise, if the  $C_{OUT}$  is over  $10\mu\text{F}$ , the output current limit circuit easily starts to function at the start-up. The boundary point of using these two circuits is inversely proportional to the output voltage. If the output voltage is higher, the output current limit circuit easily starts to function even if the  $C_{OUT}$  capacitance is small. For more details, please refer to the graph 14 of “Inrush Current Characteristics Example”.

### Inrush Current Characteristics Example ( $C_1=\text{none}$ , $I_{OUT}=0\text{mA}$ , $T_{opt}=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

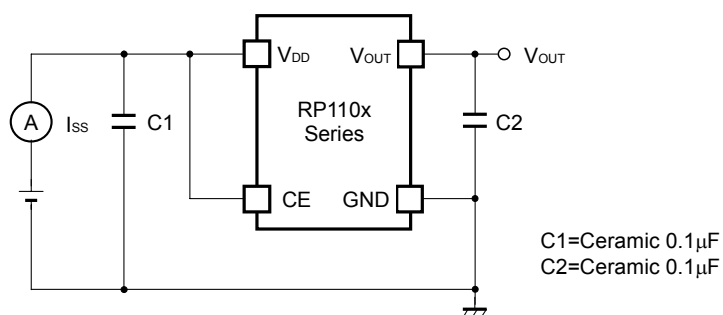
#### RP110x25xB/D



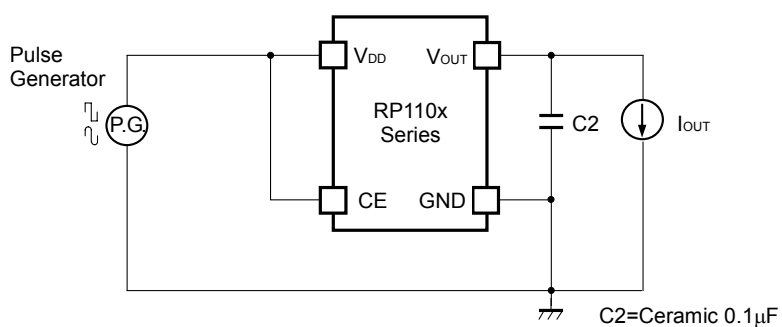
## TEST CIRCUITS



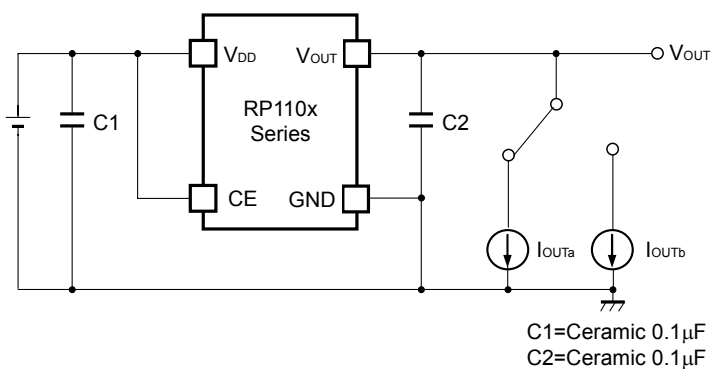
**Basic Test Circuit**



**Test Circuit for Supply Current**



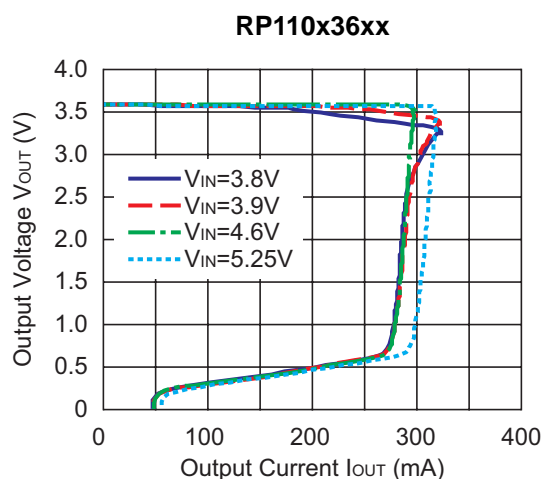
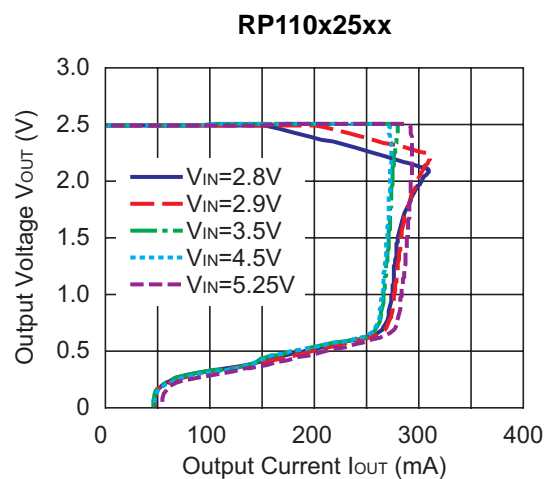
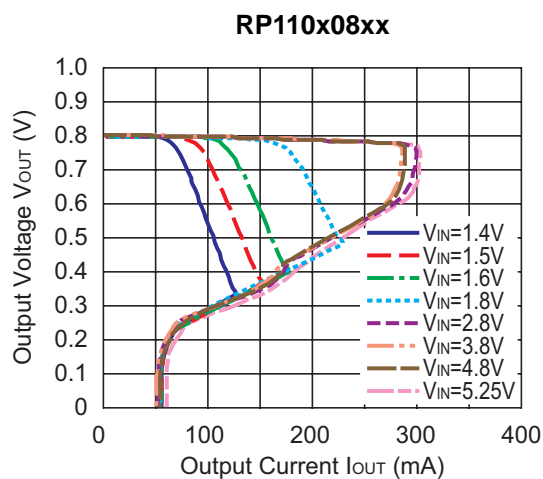
**Test Circuit for Ripple Rejection**



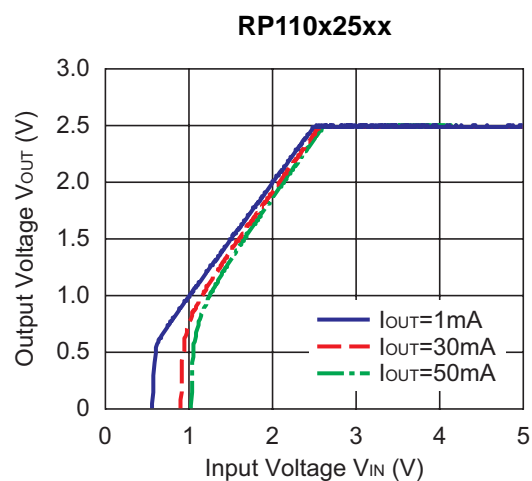
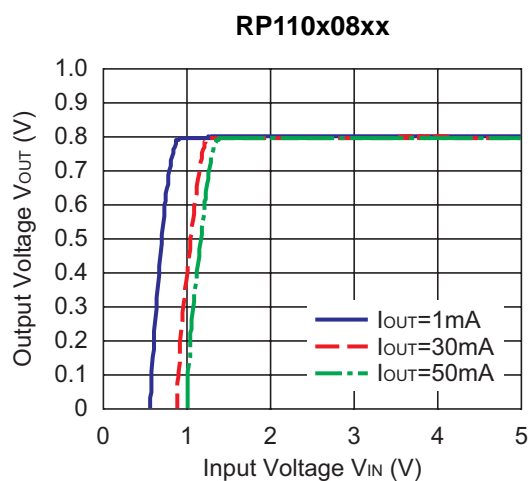
**Test Circuit for Load Transient Response**

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

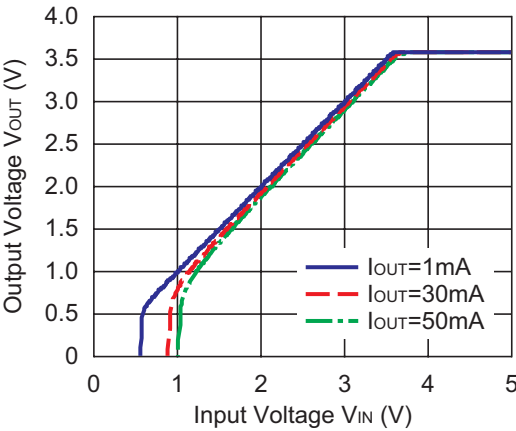
### 1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current ( $C_1$ =Ceramic $0.1\mu\text{F}$ , $C_2$ =Ceramic $0.1\mu\text{F}$ , $T_{\text{opt}}=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



### 2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage ( $C_1$ =Ceramic $0.1\mu\text{F}$ , $C_2$ =Ceramic $0.1\mu\text{F}$ , $T_{\text{opt}}=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

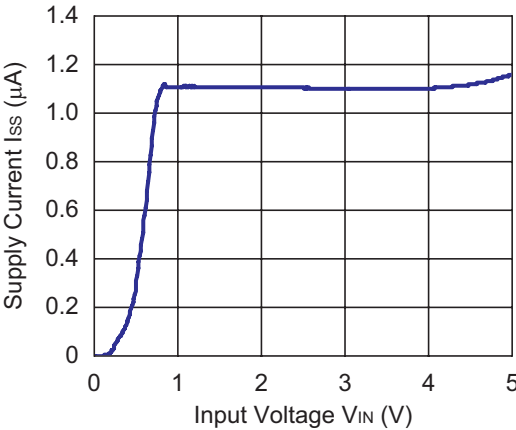


RP110x36xx

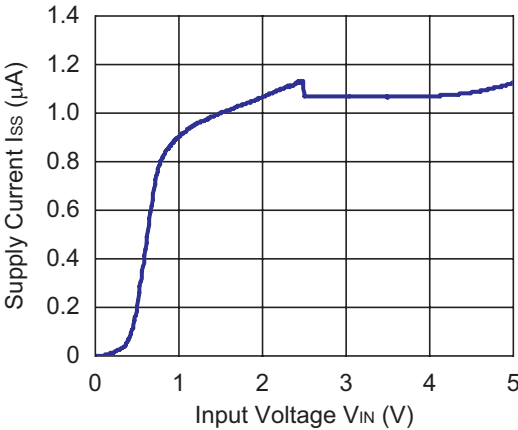


3) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage (C1=Ceramic 0.1 $\mu$ F, C2=Ceramic 0.1 $\mu$ F,  $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

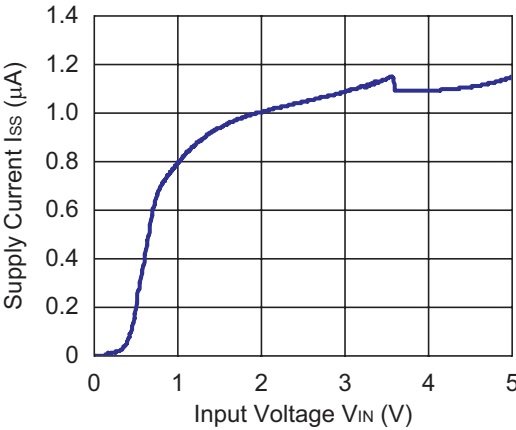
RP110x08xx



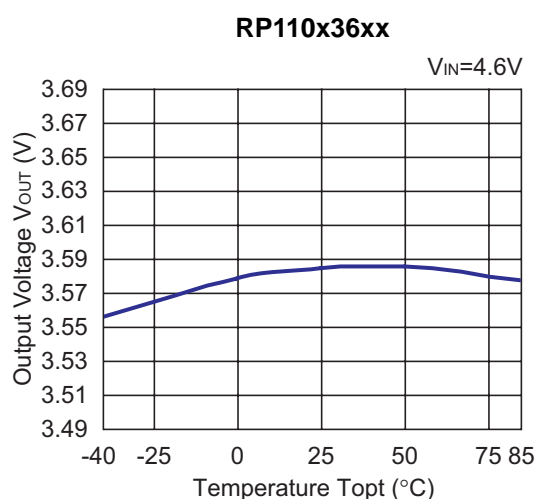
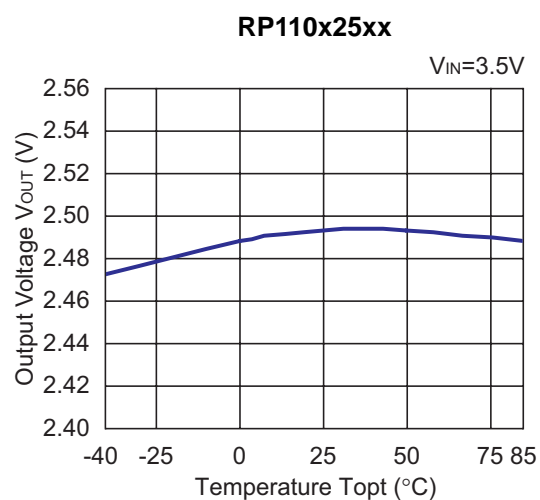
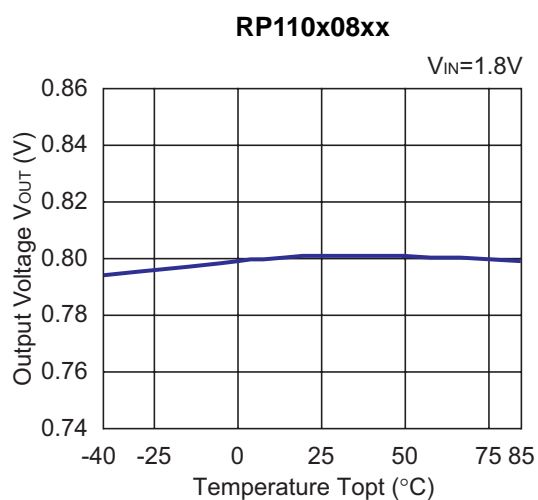
RP110x25xx



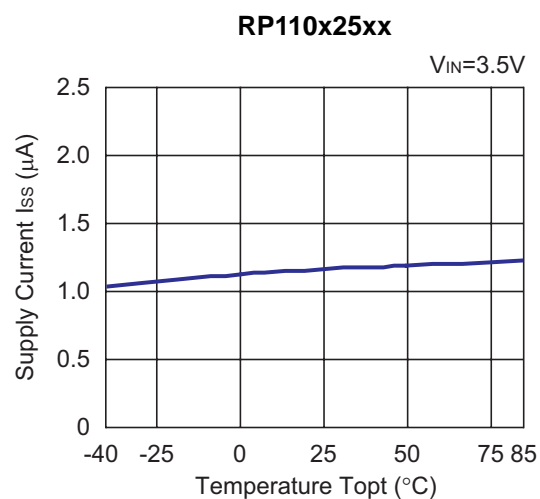
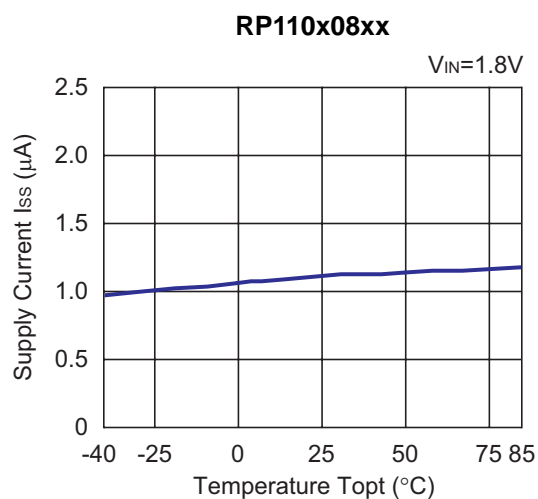
RP110x36xx



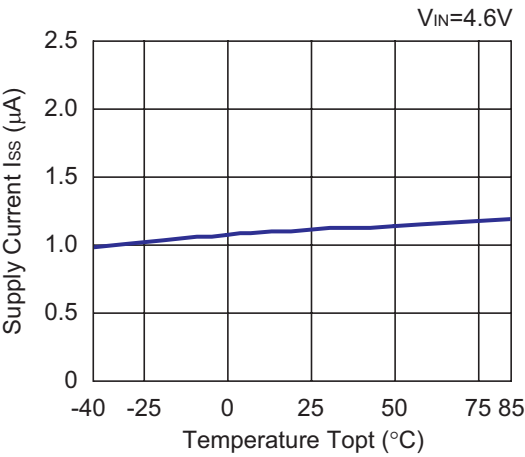
#### 4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature (C1=Ceramic 0.1 $\mu$ F, C2=Ceramic 0.1 $\mu$ F, I<sub>OUT</sub>=1mA)



#### 5) Supply Current vs. Temperature (C1=Ceramic 0.1 $\mu$ F, C2=Ceramic 0.1 $\mu$ F)

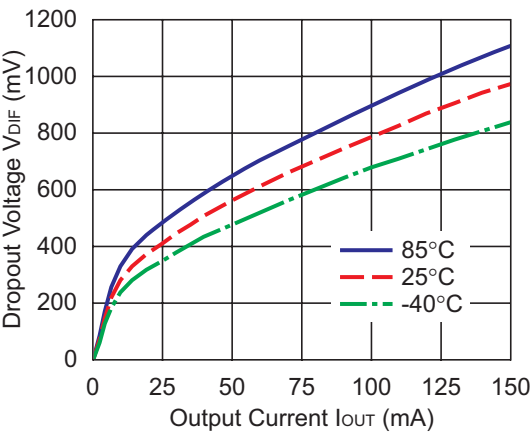


RP110x36xx

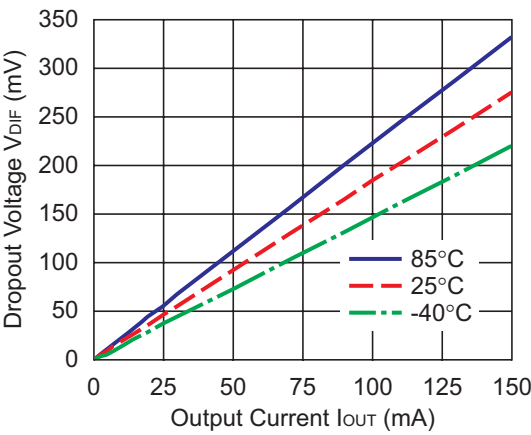


6) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current ( $C1$ =Ceramic  $0.1\mu F$ ,  $C2$ =Ceramic  $0.1\mu F$ ,  $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$ )

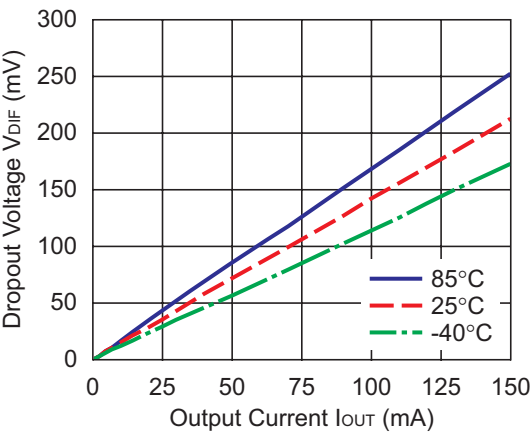
RP110x08xx



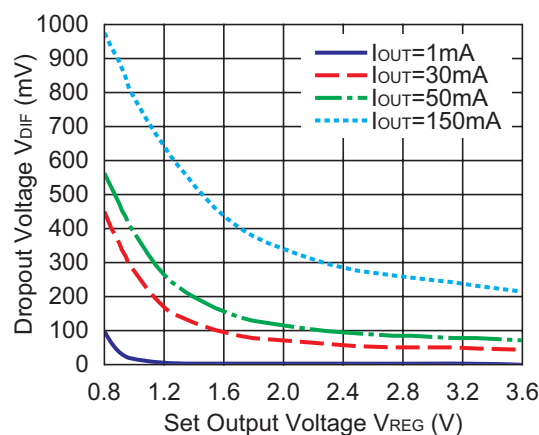
RP110x25xx



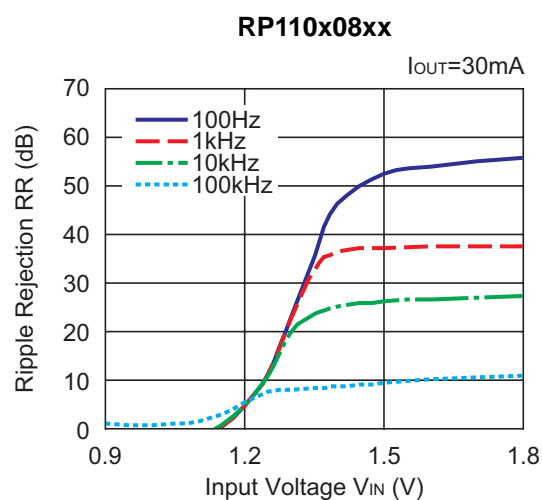
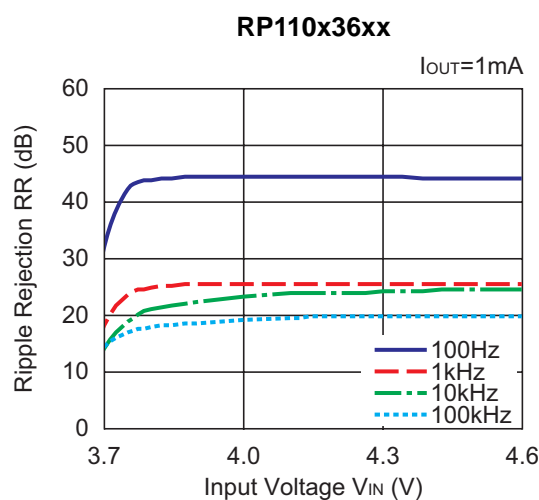
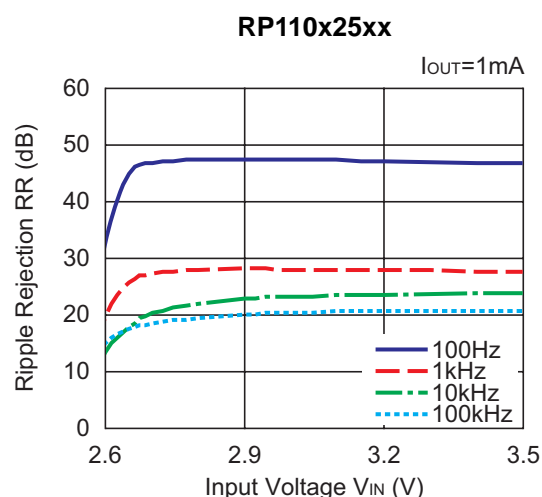
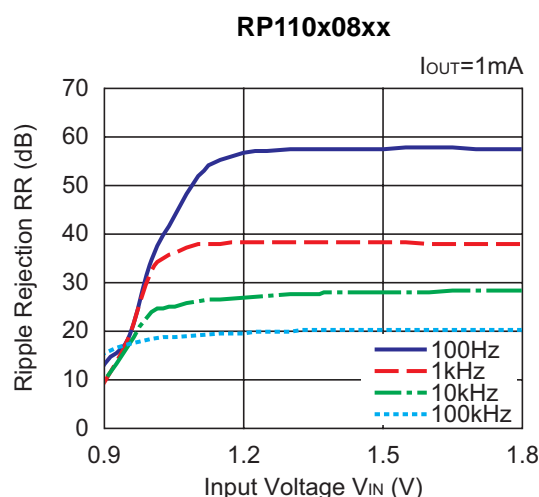
RP110x36xx



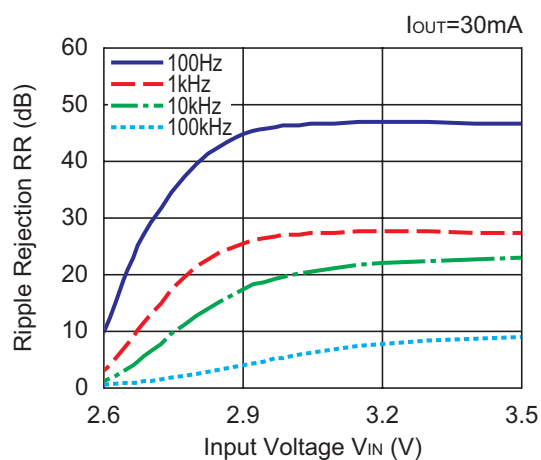
7) Dropout Voltage vs Set Output Voltage (C1=Ceramic 0.1 $\mu$ F, C2=Ceramic 0.1 $\mu$ F, T<sub>opt</sub>=25°C)



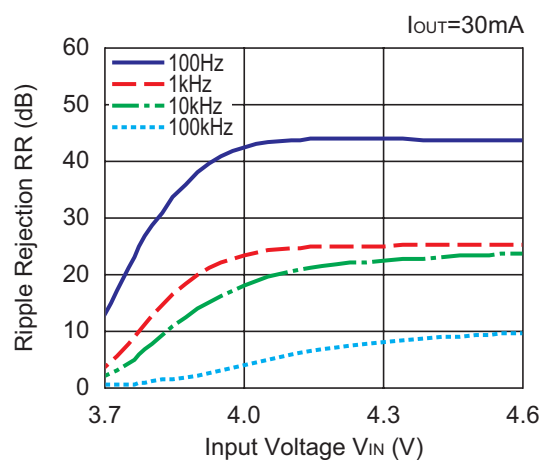
8) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Bias Voltage (C1=none, C2=Ceramic 0.1 $\mu$ F, Ripple=0.2Vp-p, T<sub>opt</sub>=25°C)



RP110x25xx

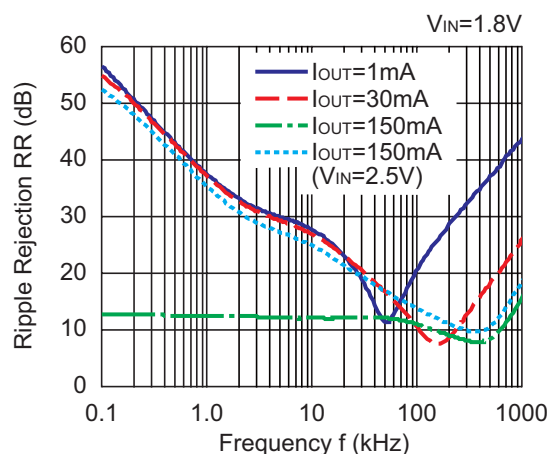


RP110x36xx

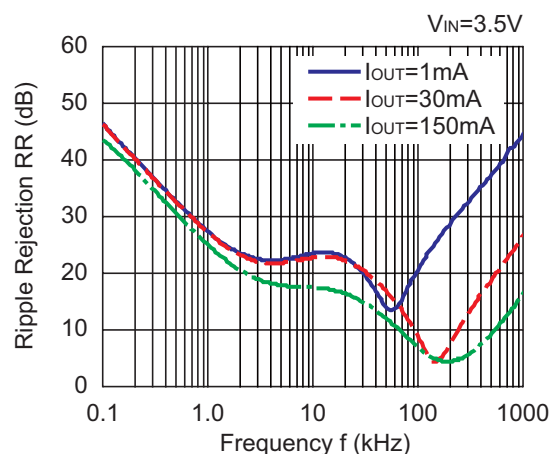


9) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency ( $C1=\text{none}$ ,  $C2=\text{Ceramic } 0.1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $\text{Ripple}=0.2\text{Vp-p}$ ,  $T_{opt}=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

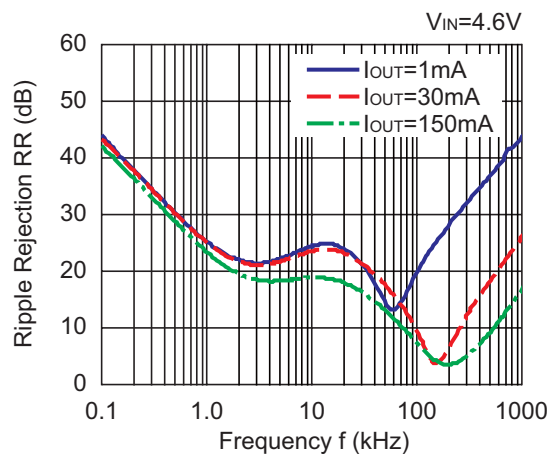
RP110x08xx



RP110x25xx

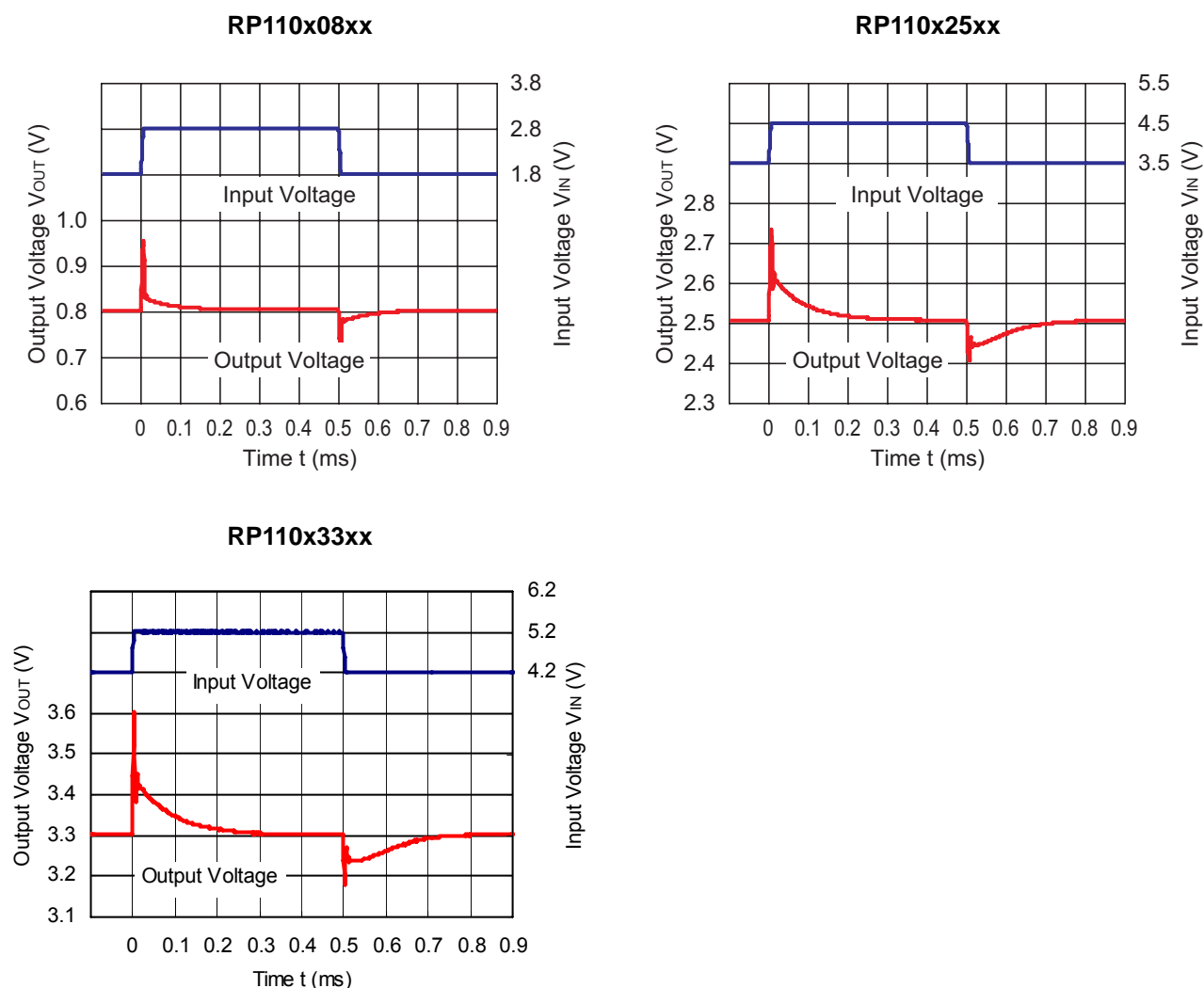


RP110x36xx

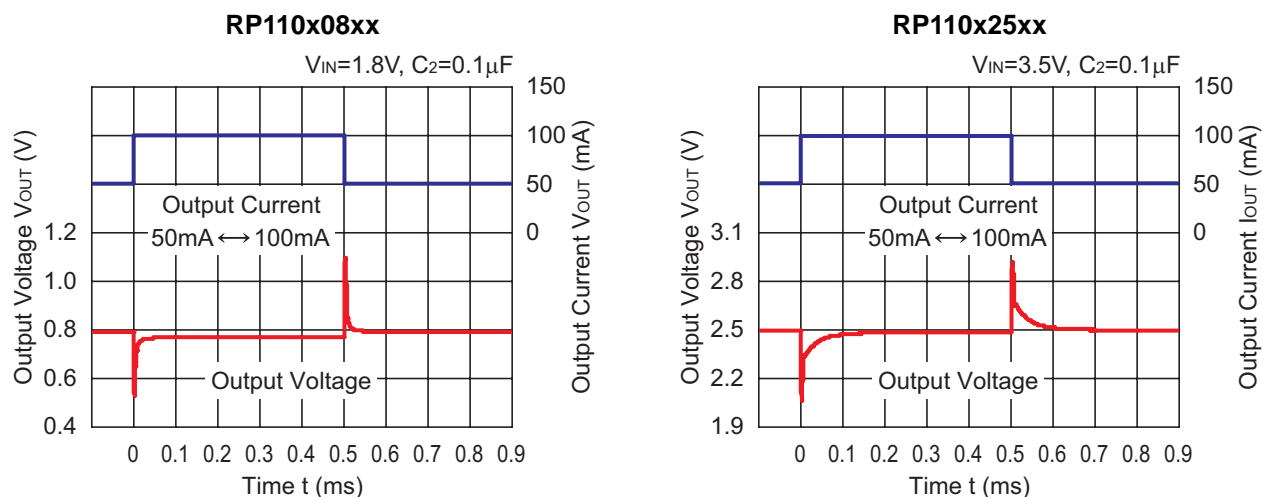




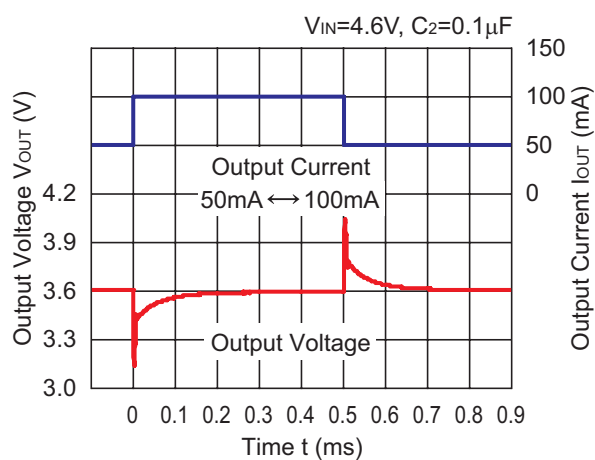
10) Input Transient Response ( $C_1$ =none,  $C_2=0.1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $I_{\text{OUT}}=30\text{mA}$ ,  $t_r=t_f=5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $T_{\text{opt}}=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



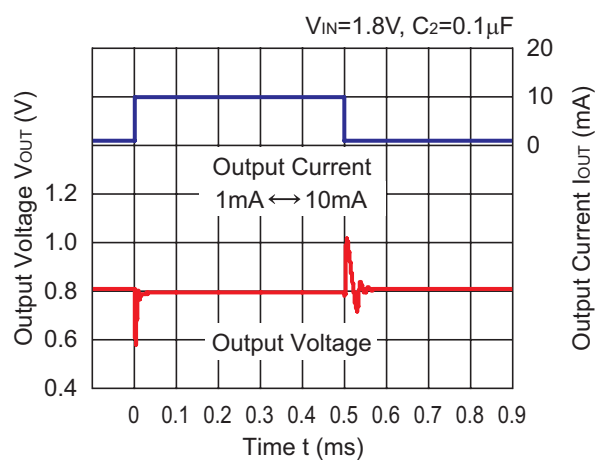
11) Load Transient Response ( $C_1$ =none,  $t_r=t_f=5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $T_{\text{opt}}=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



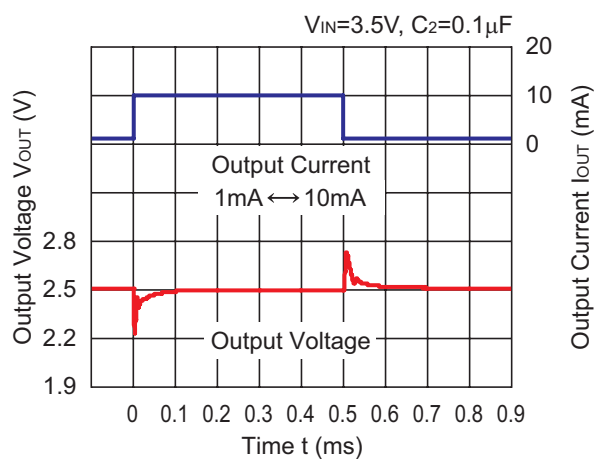
**RP110x36xx**



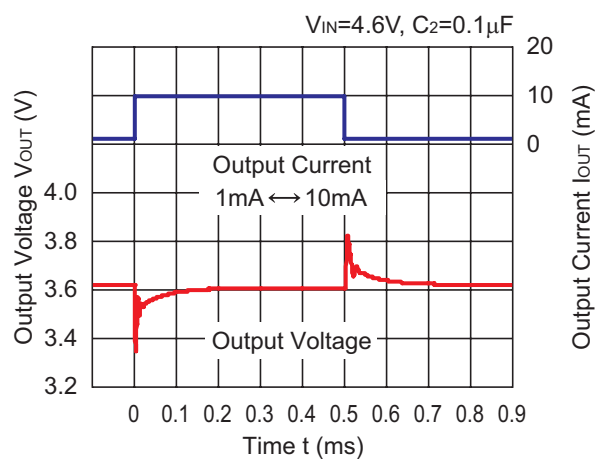
**RP110x08xx**



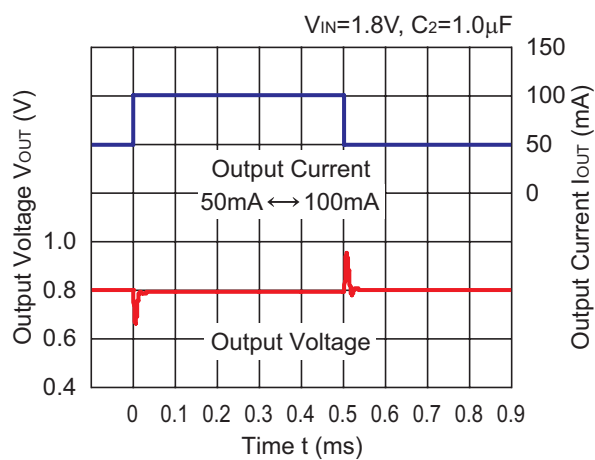
**RP110x25xx**



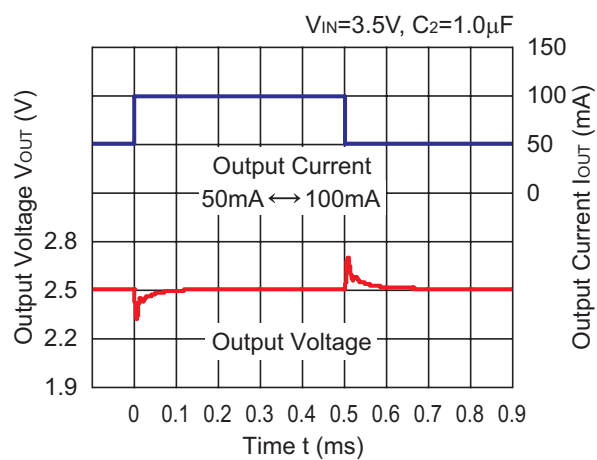
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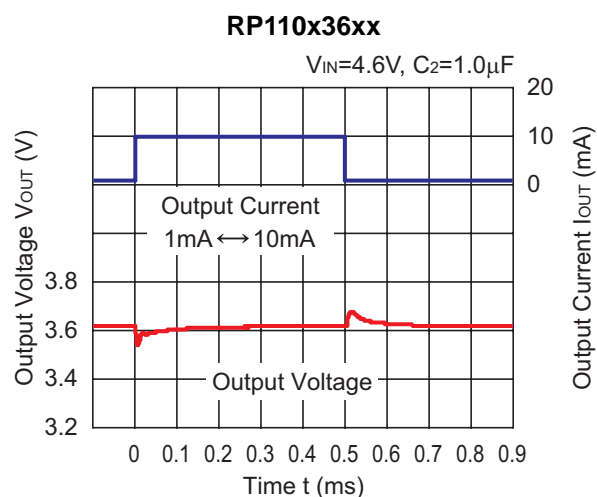
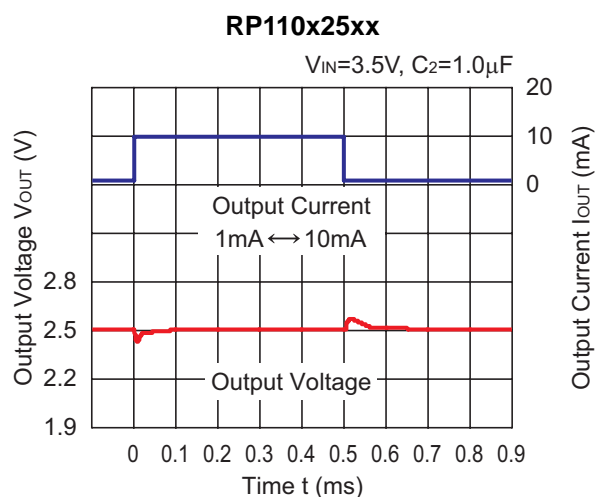
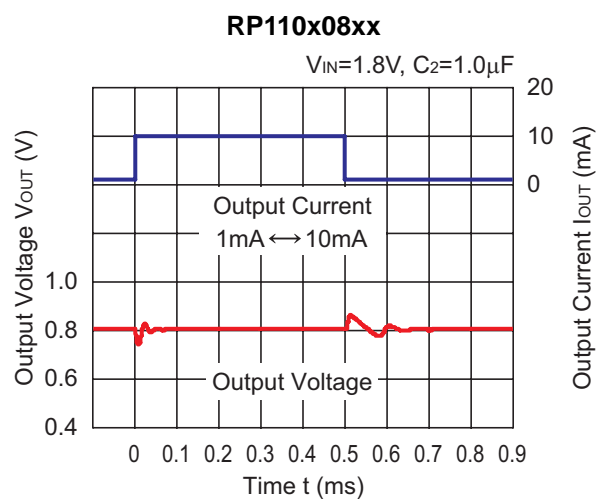
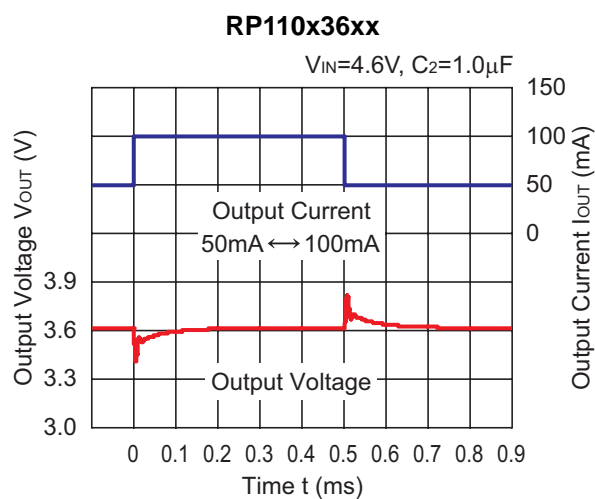


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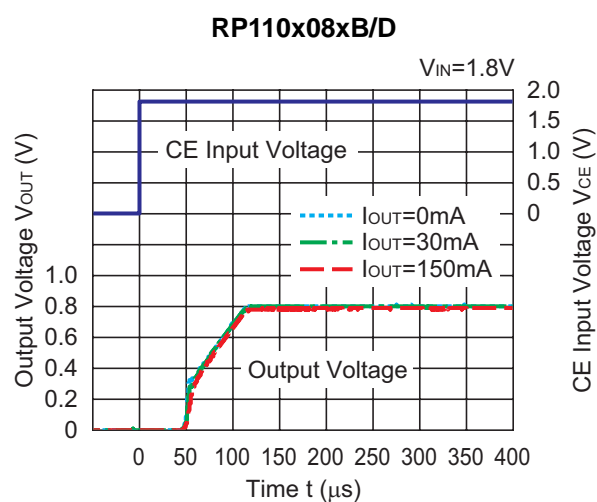
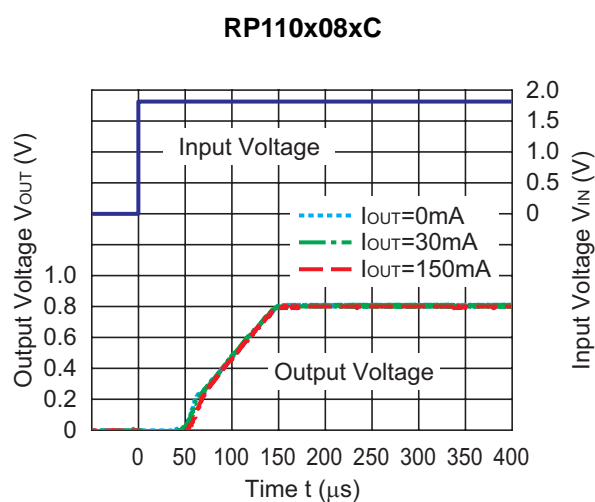


**RP110x25xx**

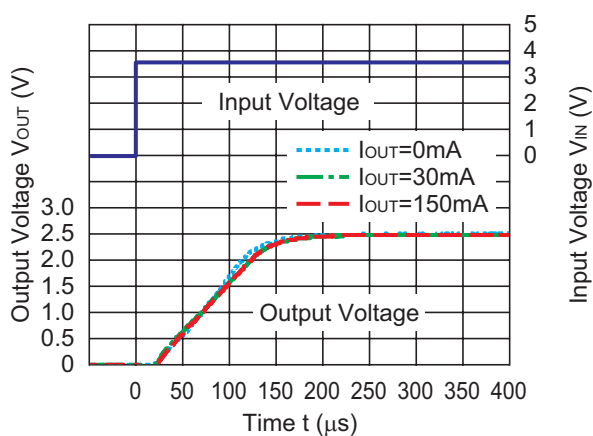




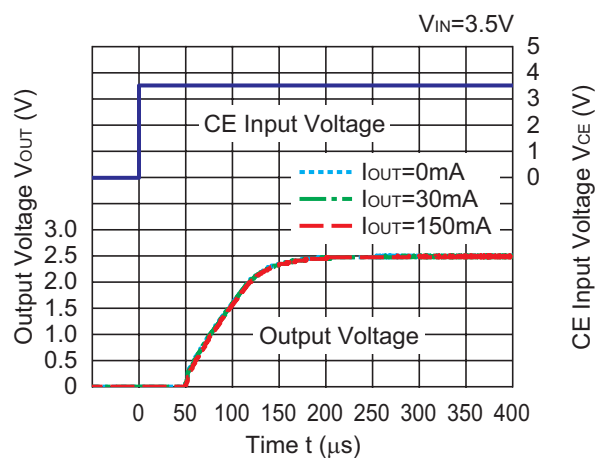
## 12) Turn On Speed ( $C_1$ =Ceramic $0.1\mu F$ , $C_2$ =Ceramic $0.1\mu F$ , $T_{opt}=25^\circ C$ )



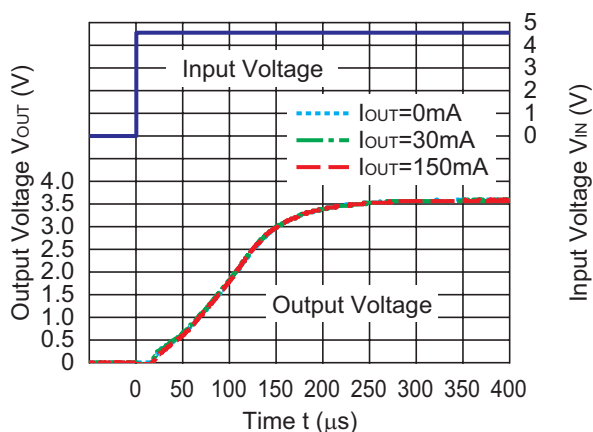
RP110x25xC



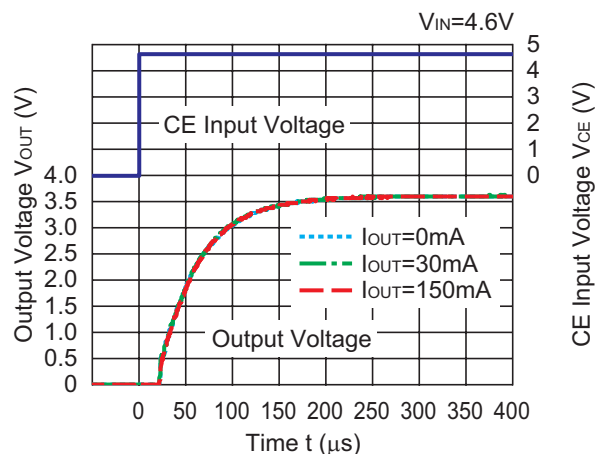
RP110x25xB/D



RP110x36xC

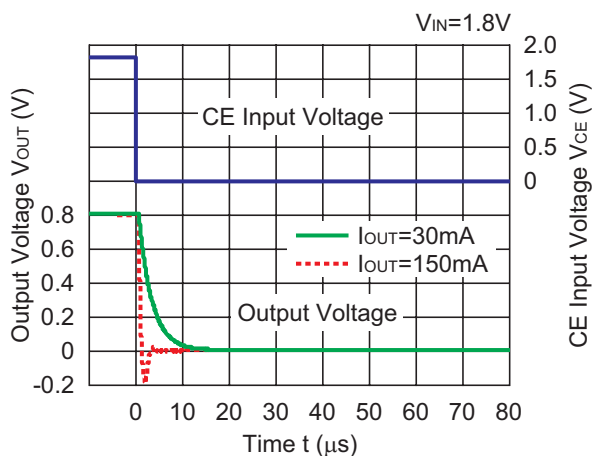


RP110x36xB/D

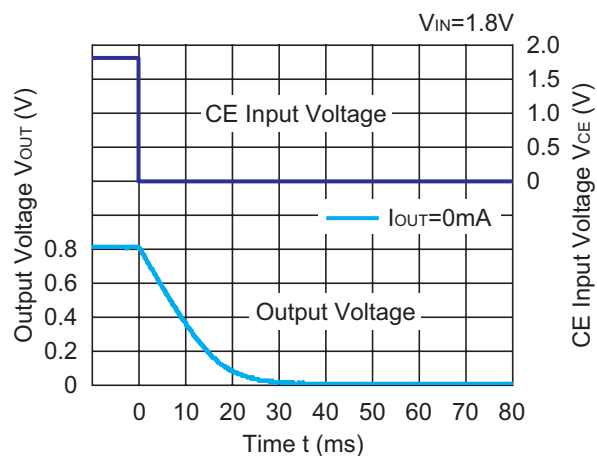


13) Turn Off Speed with CE pin ( $C1$ =Ceramic  $0.1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C2$ =Ceramic  $0.1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_{opt}=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

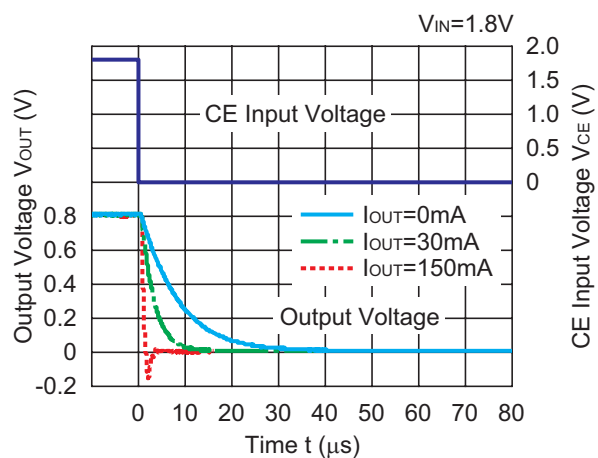
RP110x08xB



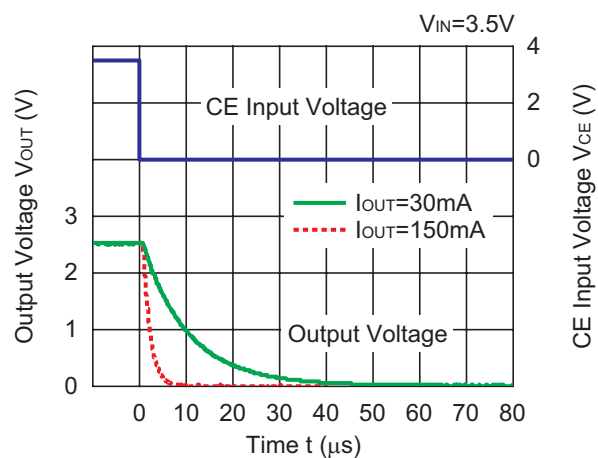
RP110x08xB



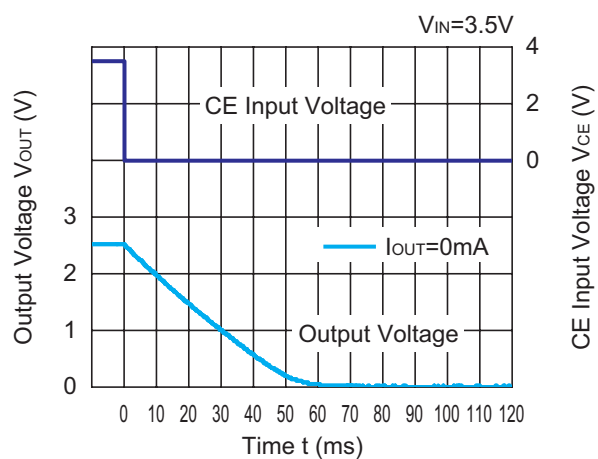
RP110x08xD



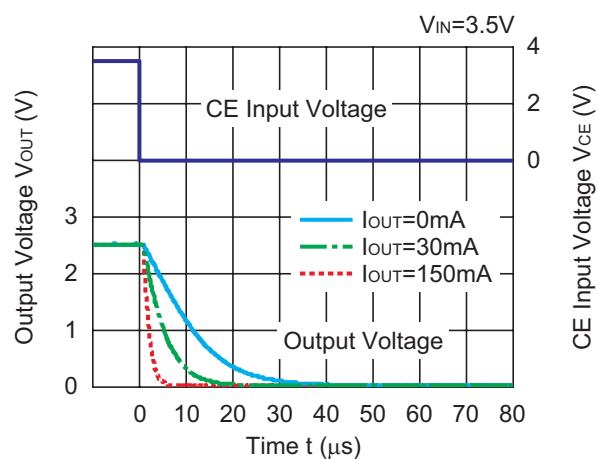
RP110x25xB



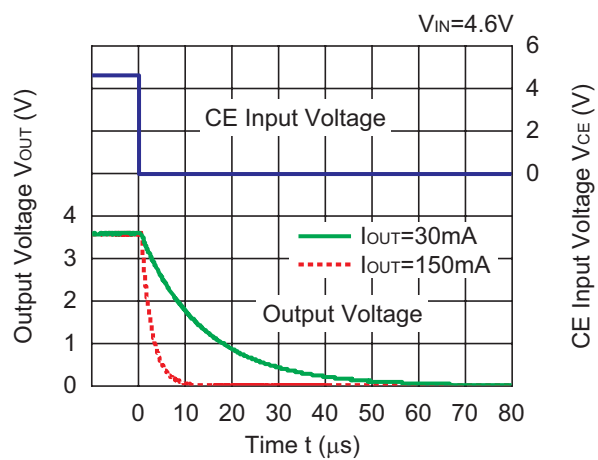
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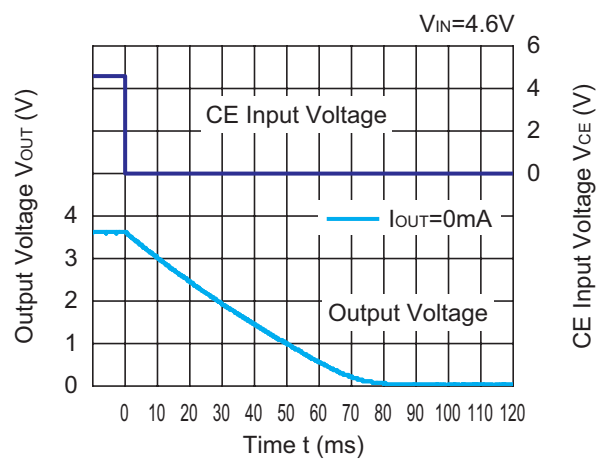
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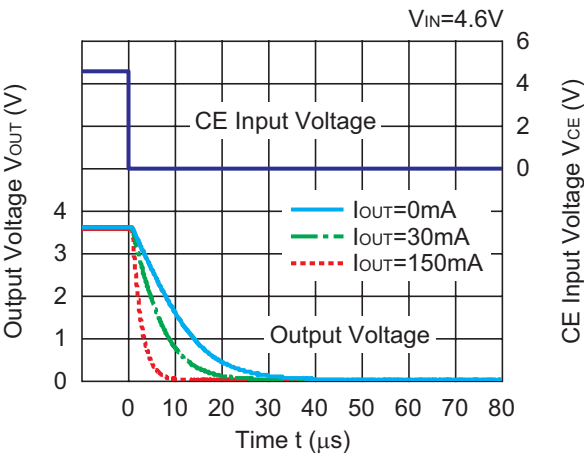
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RP110x36xB

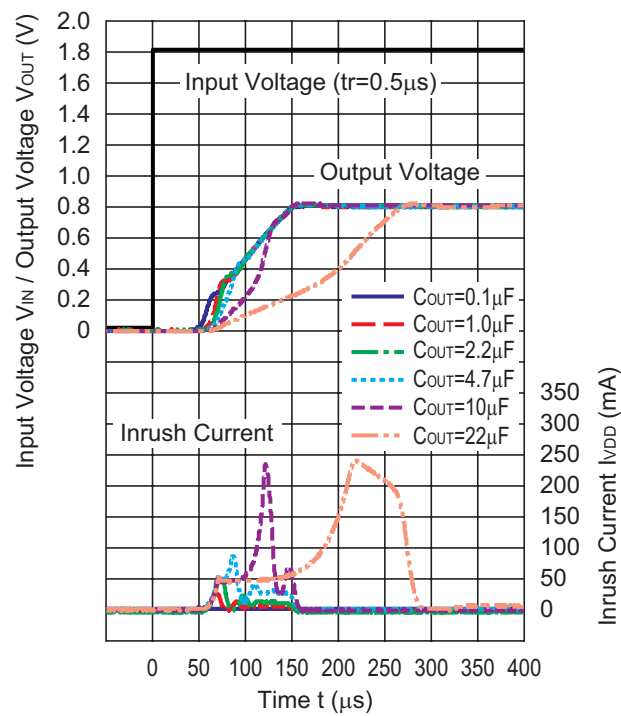


RP110x36xD

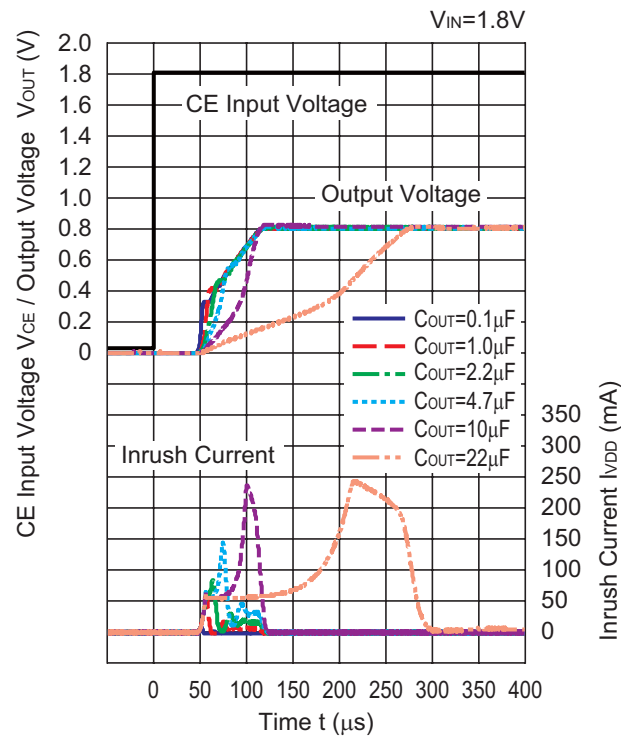


14) Inrush Current ( $C_1=none$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0mA$ ,  $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$ )

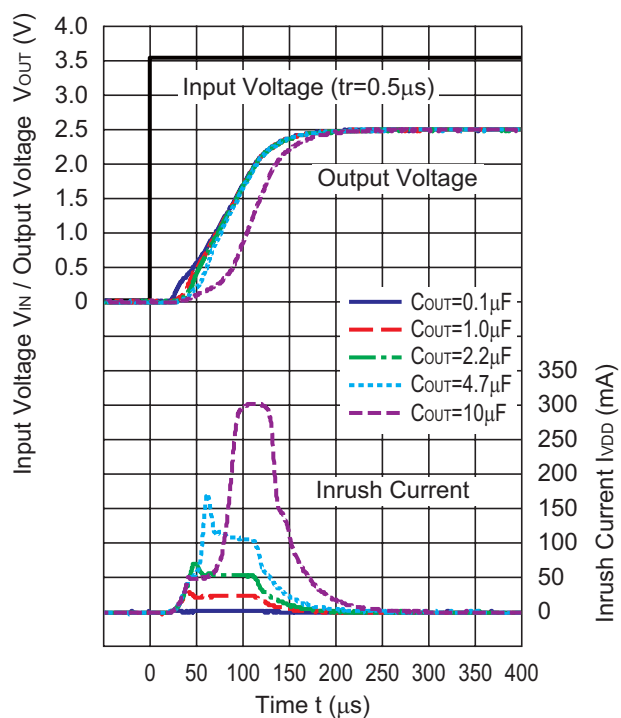
RP110x08xC



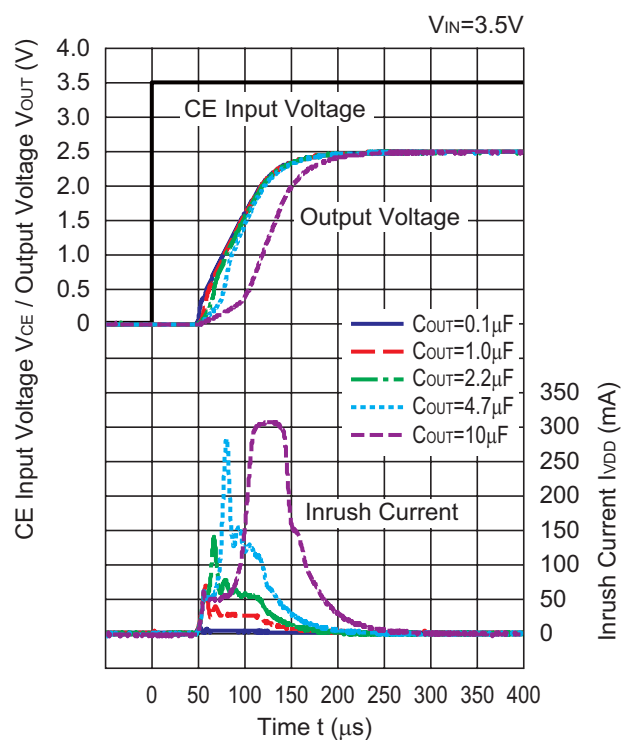
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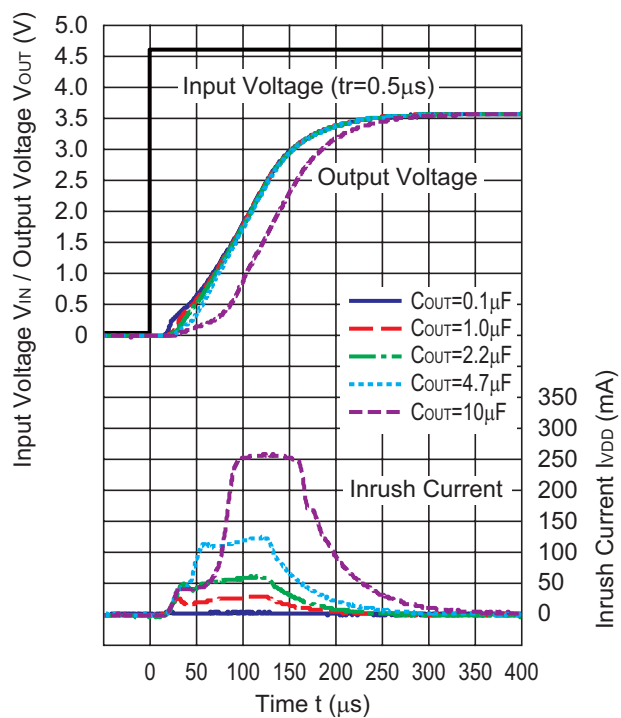
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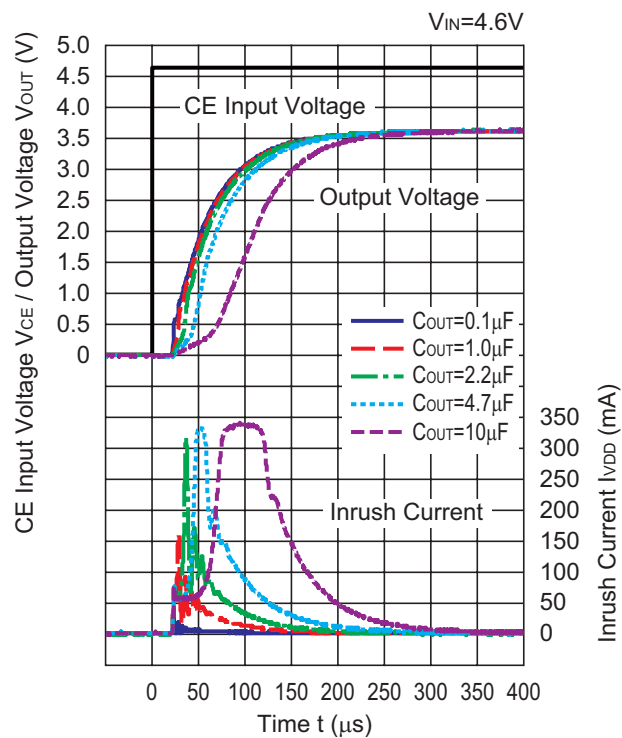
RP110x25xB/D



RP110x36xC



RP110x36xB/D



## ESR vs. Output Current

When using these ICs, consider the following points:

The relations between  $I_{OUT}$  (Output Current) and ESR of an output capacitor are shown below.

The conditions when the white noise level is under  $40\mu V$  (Avg.) are marked as the hatched area in the graph.

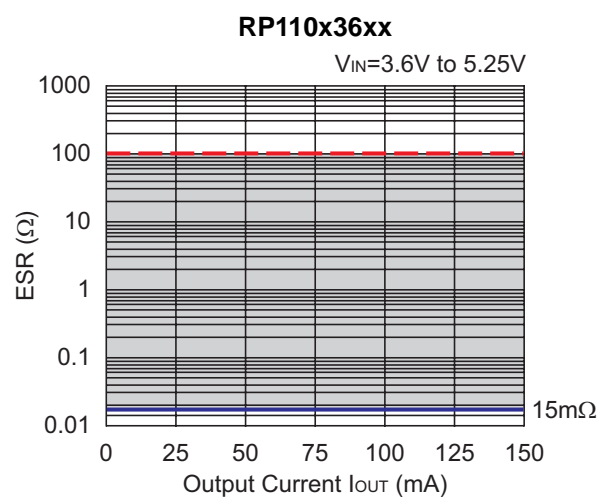
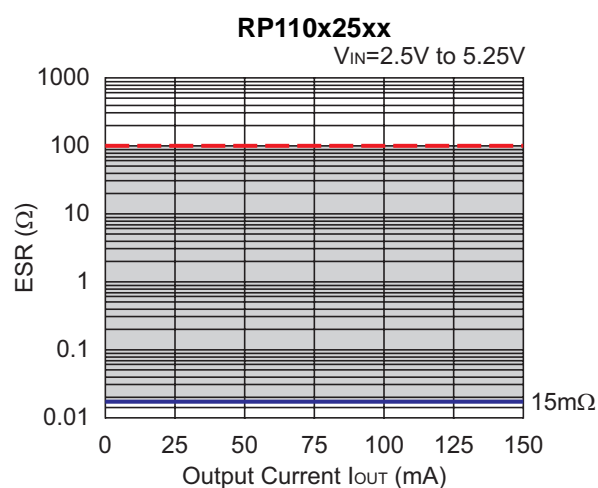
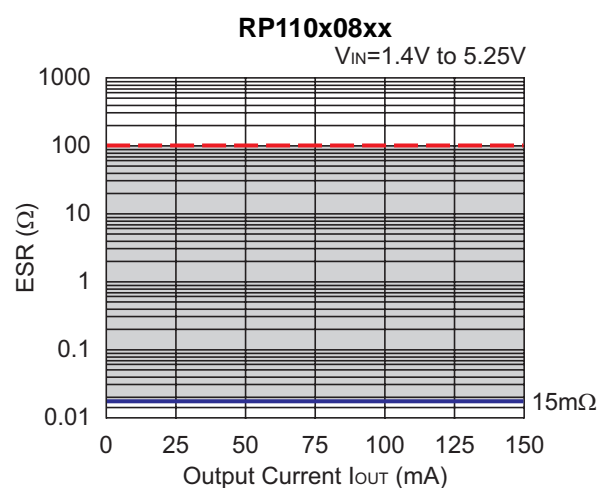
### Measurement conditions

Frequency Band : 10Hz to 2MHz

Temperature :  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $85^{\circ}C$

Hatched Area : Noise level is under  $40\mu V$ (Avg.)

$C_{IN}, C_{OUT}$  :  $0.1\mu F$







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